

HARRY HOWE SHOWS 'EM HOW TO DO THINGS

Down into a hole in the earth went he With a crank and a heart for human pity. And then, with a twist and the sign of a frown, He turned the trick on his old friend Brown.

What is the matter with the drinking fountain at Monument square?

This question has been going the rounds for a good many weeks and the blame was laid, of course, at the door of the water department, for no other department has anything to do with the water supply. Commissioner George H. Brown has charge of the water department and so much had been said by the commissioners about raising the price of that very necessary commodity that a great many believed he was leaving the Monument square and other fountains out in order to save on water. There was another story to the effect that the commissioners had been told there was something in the matter with the construction at the Monument square fountain and that it would be useless to turn it on until the same had been fixed.

But the heart of Harry W. J. Howe was touched, and he decided to investigate. He had seen the approach the fountain, he saw how discouraged and dismasted because of the "bone-dryness" of it. "Suffering humanity!" exclaimed Harry as he stroked his Webster's brow. He declared that the work being done would stand the water better, so he went to the water takers and then he went at it in his usual grim and determined fashion.

"My kingdom for an automobile crank," said Harry, "and I would trade him the crank." Then he prided in the manhole cover and, armed with a monkey wrench, descended below the street level, gave the valve on the pipe a twist and the cold, sparkling water flowed from the fountain above to soothe the parched throat of the toilers and miners. It was a moment of joy, usurping some of the authority of his erstwhile close friend and companion, George H., but the fact remained that he did in a jiffy what the water department or the city could not do in a whole year. To do such a thing in the name of the warmth or the bubble-fountain season, and the people who flocked to the fountain called Harry blessed.

Informed Commissioner Brown Just to show that he wasn't trying to put anything over on him, Mr. Howe wrote to Mr. Brown advising him that he could confer much happiness on the people of Lowell by keeping the fountains above that city in good running order. The following is a copy of his letter to the commissioner:

Lowell, Mass., July 6, 1917.
Hon. George H. Brown, Commissioner of Water Works and Fire Protection, Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir—Ever since the installation of the ornamental drinking fountain at Monument square, the poor fountain has been afflicted with some chronic malady, and has been unable to furnish the bubbles or water pressure, and thousands of tollers coming from the mills have from time to time appeared at the well to quench their thirst, only to find the same as dry as the Sahara.

This fountain is turned on altogether too late, and turned off altogether too early in the summer season.

Within 100 feet on each side of this fountain are saloons, as you doubtless are aware. The public of Lowell who have made observations have at times been led to the question whether or not there has not existed in the past any collusion with certain persons in interest, which has resulted in the fountain's periods of affliction.

For the past two weeks, not enough water has flowed from the bubblers to quench the thirst of a sainted teetotaler. This noon the writer stood at Monument square for 15 minutes, and tonight at the time of the closing of the mills for 15 minutes, and in that period of time 144 men, not counting the scores of women and children, came to this fountain to drink. There was no water; they turned away in disappointment, and out of that number of 144 men, 63 proceeded right and left to

Connaughton of Massachusetts—Middlesex ss. Probate Court. Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court for Probate by John J. Connelly, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, with power giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1917, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing the same in the newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least before noon, in the newspaper bearing date of the mill, senior sagamore, Edward Lissier; junior sagamore, D. W. Sutherland; lie-guards of the forest and wigwam; Fred Stanton and Fred O. Marshall, respectively.

At the close of the meeting a social hour was enjoyed and the entertainment committee served refreshments.

The regular meeting of Lowell herd, Benevolent order of Buffalo, was held Thursday night in Merrimack hall, the members being called to order by President Alfred T. Hanley, who after a few words Supreme President Charles H. Finn, after which the installation ceremony was held. He was assisted by Supreme Trustee James P. Hughes. The following officers were installed: namely: President, George R. Brown; vice-president, William H. Garvey; financial secretary, Robert M. Dempsey; treasurer, George Mosette; recording secretary, Alfred C. Allen; first outer guard, Horace Marr; trustee elected for six months, Alfred Gauslin. At this juncture the president, George Brown, was escorted to the president's chair by Rotating President Alfred Hanley.

CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of Probate Court, died on the fifth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. F. M. ESTY, Register.

JULY 14-16 MORTGAGEES' SALE

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Eugene J. Rogers of Lowell, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, to Catherine Healey of Chelmsford, dated May 10, 1915, and recorded in the Middlesex North District Registry of Deeds, Boston, on May 15, will be sold at public auction upon the premises on Saturday, the sixteenth day of July, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgagee, namely:

A tract of land, a parcel of land situated on the eastern side of Lawrence street in said Lowell, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on Lawrence street at the south westerly corner of the premises, then running easterly along lot numbered several (27) feet; thence along said premises for a distance of seven (7) feet; thence fifteen and one-half (15.5) feet to the point of beginning. Being lot numbered eight (8) on plan above referred to, containing forty-one hundred and fifty and six (4156) square feet, more or less. Being the same premises as now conveyed to the said Eugene J. Rogers by the said Catherine Healey, by deed dated May 10, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, Book 534, Page 48.

The premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes or other municipal assessments, if any. Terms of sale, CATHERINE HEALEY, Mortgagee.

JULY 14-16

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE

Postmasters are informed that letters, postcards and packages originating in the United States or a part of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to United States classification, conditions and rates of postage, and that letters, postcards and printed matter originating with such for transmission to the United States are subject to domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage, except as modified by the conditions covering letters endorsed "Soldier's Letter" as contained in section 405, postal laws and regulations.

No other than United States stamps are valid for prepayment of postage or mail charges described.

All addresses to members of the expeditionary force should bear the full designation of the division, regiment, company and organization to which the address belongs, as well as the name and address of the sender, and be fully prepared by postage stamps affixed.

Patrons should be instructed under no circumstances to attempt to designate on the addressed envelope the location of the unit.

CAPT. CARTER, COMMANDER OF "THE MAID OF THE MIST" RETIRES

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 7.—Capt. R. F. Carter, known to millions of tourists as the commander of "The Maid of the Mist," the sightseeing vessel which ventures close to the falls, has retired, having been succeeded by Capt. Alexander Mann, at Trinity church tomorrow evening.

The premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes or other municipal assessments, if any. Terms of sale,

CATHERINE HEALEY, Mortgagee.

JULY 14-16

2 ROOM FLAT to let with all modern improvements in one of the best residential sections. Inquire at 40 Arlington st. or telephone 3484.

AUTOMOBILE CRANK lost between Lincoln st. and post office. Return to Lowell Auto Supply Co.

the saloons nearby to satisfy their thirst.

At 6 o'clock tonight the writer passed the iron plate beside the fountain, descended several feet beneath the sidewalk and, with wrench in hand, turned on the water pressure, which consumed but a second of time. There was not a sufficient amount of water given well, however, at Monument square, due to all who may desire to come and taste. You will confer much happiness upon many persons of Lowell, and for which they will indeed be grateful, if you will kindly see to it that the drinking fountains about the city, especially during those extreme hot days, are kept in perfect running order.

Very truly yours,

Harry W. J. Howe.

COL. PAYNE LEFT SEVEN MILLIONS TO CHARITY

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cash bequests of more than \$7,000,000 to charitable and educational institutions are provided in the will of the late Col. Oliver H. Payne, who died in this city last week. It was announced last night. The largest gifts are to Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland; Yale University and the New York public library, each of which will receive \$1,000,000.

A permanent endowment of \$500,000 is bequeathed to Cornell University Medical college, the income of which is to be used for its support and maintenance while other large gifts include \$100,000 to St. Vincent's Charity hospital, Cleveland; \$200,000; Cleveland Jewish Orphans' asylum, \$200,000; Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., \$200,000, and the University of Virginia, \$200,000.

Mr. Payne, a nephew, inherits most of Mr. Payne's household and personal effects, including his yacht Ambrodite, now in commission for the federal government; Greenwood plantation at Thomasville, Ga., and all real estate except Mr. Payne's country place in Middlebury, Vt., which goes to another nephew, Harry P. Bingham, with a legacy of \$2,000,000.

Mr. Payne's wife, a widow, inherits most of Mr. Payne's household and personal effects, including his yacht Ambrodite, now in commission for the federal government; Greenwood plantation at Thomasville, Ga., and all real estate except Mr. Payne's country place in Middlebury, Vt., which goes to another nephew, Harry P. Bingham, with a legacy of \$2,000,000.

Mr. Payne was one of the largest owners of Standard Oil stock, and was largely interested in many other corporations.

LOWELL, July 7.—"The noisy welcome accorded yesterday to the members of the Russian war commission continued today to follow the visitors wherever they went to fill engagements arranged for them by the mayor's reception committee. Following a luncheon at noon the commissioners attended an exhibition given by the fire department in the stadium of City College. Other events on the program included a tour of the city parks and a mass meeting in Central park, at which Boris A. Bakmeteff, the new Russian ambassador to the United States, was to be the principal speaker. Tonight Russian residents of this city will extend their welcome to the visitors at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden.

U. S. AND RUSSIA TOGETHER

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Russian mission, headed by Boris A. Bakmeteff, ambassador to the United States, was received by the thousands on its arrival.

"I would like to express any opinion as to the policy which should guide us in the exercise of this power," continued Lord Robert. "That is the United States' business, not ours. However, we have had three years of intensive experience in blockade and everything we have learned does not seem to us to be the disposal of the United States."

"The United States has the power of making any bargain, any stipulation if this proper with these neutrals and this is a very important weapon against Germany. The foodstuffs which Germany obtains must be measured and divided among the neutrals, and the American exports of coal, wheat and the mineral and fish exports of the Scandinavian nations are of vital importance to Germany."

It reply to a question as to whether the neighboring neutrals were still shipping any considerable quantity of imported goods into Germany, Lord Robert said:

"Speaking generally, and aside from the petty smuggling which will always exist, the neutrals have not sold any appreciable quantity of imported goods to Germany. Their trade consists almost entirely of their own products. Moreover, they have not been replaced except indirectly. Certainly they have imported fodder and sold pigs, but it is difficult to stretch the doctrine of neutrality to Germany."

The distinguished visitors passed through Bay-bedecked Lower Broadway to the city hall, where they were received by Mayor Mitchell.

"You come," said the mayor, "as allies to bring us assurance and the pledge that the people of liberated Russia are highly resolved to stand to the end with the free people of the United States and of the other allied powers."

"Our two nations have extended to each other their brotherly hands in this world struggle," said Ambassador Bakmeteff in reply.

There was a dramatic pause as the speakers waited for the reaction of the commissioners, the mediation committee and waving it aloft said:

"To make the world safe for democracy—To make the world safe for democracy—We are one!"

"Such are the challenges of the Russian revolution, such are the aims which our nation is endeavoring to secure within its own boundaries and hope to see attained for all nations."

"Is there not deep historical meaning in the event that while the first American uprising stood upon the cause of Europe as true children of mankind, Russia, inspired by the burning vision of freedom and democracy, is thrusting her warriors with unyielding impulse upon the unbroken ranks of the common foe of liberty."

"In these united efforts then lies the hope of mankind. May peace, democracy and liberty rule the world!"

The procession made a brief stop at the statue of Garibaldi in Washington square where a company of women presented the ambassador with an American flag. The visitors attended a mass meeting at Carnegie hall.

DISPATCH FROM PEKING SAYS DANGER TO FOREIGNERS IN CAPITAL NOT FEARED

LONDON, July 7.—A despatch from Peking to the Times says danger to foreigners in the capital is not feared. Advice to the Post from Tien Tsin says that the imperialist foreign minister Hsang Yun Yen has notified the foreign legations that he can guarantee the safety of foreign interests in Peking.

The general in charge of the republican forces urged them to withdraw ten miles to the rear owing to danger from the fighting. All withdrew except two British officers and some telegraph operators, both held prisoners.

The British troops, after their repulse, returned to the front, and the republican troops thus far have the advantage. Other despatches from China do not confirm fighting although reports say it is imminent.

According to a telegram to the Exchange, Tien Tsin says that the British are occupying along the Peking-Mukden railway, as well as between Peking and Tien Tsin and the republican troops thus far have the advantage. Other despatches from China do not confirm fighting although reports say it is imminent.

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Unsettled, probably local showers late tonight or Sunday; moderate variable winds.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. SATURDAY JULY 7 1917

14 PAGES 1 CENT

Germans and British In Big Air Fight

LEPINE REFUSES TO SIGN MONTHLY BILLS

The refusal of Purchasing Agent Lepine to approve bills for goods purchased by former Purchasing Agent Foye has caused considerable comment at city hall and as a result the monthly bills, which are to be paid on the eighth day of the month have not yet been approved by the municipal council.

When the bills for goods purchased by Mr. Foye were received at the office of the purchasing agent, Mr. Lepine refused to approve them and he so notified Commissioner Donnelly, who is in charge of the finance department. Mr. Donnelly got in touch

with Mr. Foye and the latter went to city hall this morning and affixed his approval on some of the bills. The remaining bills may be approved Monday and then the council will approve them Tuesday.

The park department has about \$800 worth of outstanding bills, which have not been paid and the creditors are after the superintendent for their money. This morning Mr. Kerner was going from one department to the other in an endeavor to straighten out matters and this noon he was

Continued to Page Six—First Section

EMPEROR URGES AUSTRIA ONE AMERICAN LOST IN SINKING OF ORLEANS TO QUIT GERMANY

LONDON, July 7.—According to the Daily Express a personal friend of the Empress Zita of Austria has informed certain members of the house of commons that the empress is exerting herself strongly in the interests of France. She is credited with sufficient influence over Emperor Charles to induce him to try and withdraw from the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany as soon as Austria-Hungary is enabled to take such action.

GERMAN REVOLUTION IF WAR CONTINUES

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, July 7.—Fosse 6, the pithead which overlooked our outposts in Avion disappeared on Thursday in a cloud of dust and fire. It had been for some time a mark for our heavy artillery, but whether the destruction was caused by our shells or by the Germans themselves is not known. If they anticipated a further advance of our men they may have blown up the mine works themselves, for it is their policy to leave behind nothing to reduce, if possible, the resumption of mining operations in this important coal area.

With evidence of the lowering German morale continues to be discovered in captured trenches and ruined houses. A remarkable letter was found recently, which had been written to a Bavarian at the front three weeks ago. The letter said in part:

"One can well understand that you are sick of this horrible business. I believe that the climax has been reached, for now one hears nothing but complaints. The German social democrats have announced that if a single shot is fired in August revolution will follow. The situation is no longer good. They are on the track of the German King, to and if it lasts much longer it will be the end of Prussia, for the Prussians and the English are the masters. These two alone are carrying on the war. The others are merely in their hands."

Canadian casualties have been very light during the past two weeks and exceptionally so in the killed and missing classes.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything try a Sun want ad.

DYS-PEP-LETS WILL DO A WHOLE LOT FOR YOU

When your stomach seems to be on a strike, and undigested food in ferment, and you have heartburn, nausea, belching of gas, acid eructations and other disagreeable symptoms of indigestion. They will set things to rights for you and give you prompt relief.

Dys-pep-lets are pleasant to take and agreeable in action. Made by Hood and therefore good—an elegant product of up-to-date pharmacy. Get a bottle of your druggist today. Get 25¢ or \$1; in aluminum pocket box, 10c.

SHORTHY DEE RELEASED

"Shorty" Dee, well known to Lowell baseball fans on account of having played with the Lowell team for several years, and more recently with amateur teams in this city, has been released by the Springfield club of the Eastern league with which he has been playing for several weeks. "Shorty" put up a good game, but with the return of several regular players, who had been out because of injuries, the Lynn boy had to give way. He expects to catch on with another Eastern league outfit immediately.

FOR 69 YEARS

City Institution

For Savings

Never paid less than

4%

Interest begins July 14

CENTRAL STREET

CHAMOUNIX'S COFFEE TRADE

EVOLUTION OF OVERALLS

It was in Europe first where women have so bravely come forth to fill the men's places in factories, fields and many other activities that the trouser or overall costume was first introduced. But it did not take a far-seeing American long to determine that there was a place in every woman's wardrobe for a modest, comfortable and practical trouser costume for the special occasions and activities for which these costumes are so adequately designed.

We carry a good assortment of Women's Overalls in our House Dress Department on the Second Floor. They are reasonably priced at \$1.00.

Insure Good Health—Drink

POLAND WALES

For Sale by Local Dealers

Thirty-Seven Killed and 141 Injured in German Air Raid Over London

Raid One of Greatest Ever Attempted By Germans—Raiders Drop Steady Stream of Bombs for Quarter of an Hour—Engaged By British Craft

LONDON, July 7.—About 20 enemy airplanes bombarded London today, according to an official statement by the war office.

The raiders were attacked by artillery and a large number of British airplanes. The results were unknown at noon.

Damage was done in the heart of London by the raid, which was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, ever attempted by the Germans over the metropolis.

37 KILLED; 141 INJURED

Thirty-seven persons were killed in the air raid and 141 injured, it was officially announced this afternoon.

One enemy machine was brought down by the royal flying corps.

For about a quarter of an hour the raiders dropped a steady rain of bombs.

Battle Over City

The raid occurred at about 9:30 o'clock this morning. Thousands of persons crowded the streets, many of them women and children. The police and soldiers had difficulty in holding back the people. Many persons were seen at windows. Anti-aircraft guns throughout the city and British aircraft immediately engaged the hostile craft and for a time the sound of exploding bombs and the vicious reply of guns was deafening. Straight over the city flew the squadron of raiders pursued by bursting shrapnel.

The sun was shining brightly but the sky was covered with a haze such as is favorable to raiders. Notwithstanding the haze, however, the Germans were visible plainly to the people in the streets.

The raiders appeared so suddenly that few persons realized that a raid was in progress until the sound of the bombs began to be heard. The Germans were traveling at tremendous speed. They appeared to be at a lower altitude than in the last raid when they exacted such a heavy toll of life in London.

URGE QUIET REPRISALS

The people in the capital are urging that quiet vigilance be taken.

West End and fashionable northwestern residential suburbs had a similar view of the approach of the visitors. From the farther northern fringes of the metropolis the raiders swept onward in fairly close formation, more than half an hour's distance separating them when they had been flying higher. They began a swift toboggan downwards. Its speed increasing tremendously under the assistance of gravity and the planes soon reaching a level evidently less than a thousand yards as they swoop toward the central objectives.

Meanwhile from all directions anti-aircraft batteries were working like machine guns. Bursting shrapnel dotted the air around the oncoming raiders with snarling, vicious black puffs of smoke more numerous than the mouth of the Thames.

AT THE WRONG TIME

A number of complaints were heard today in Merrimack square and the downtown portion of the city in regard to the manner in which the firemen flushed the streets. Persons standing in the square waiting for cars were in many instances given an impromptu bath and although the weather would make this agreeable under more unconventional circumstances, the majority of those benefited were not attired in a manner befitting the time or place. The time to flush the streets is in the very early morning and not at the noon hour. The chances are that the city will be receiving bills for damage to skirts and other apparel.

REPORT OF RAID

The following official account of the raid was given out:

RAIDERS COMPLETELY ESCAPE FROM CURTAIN FIRE SURROUNDING

Three Germans Brought Down

LONDON, July 7.—An official statement issued this afternoon by the British government said that three of the German airmen which had dropped bombs on London had been brought down at sea.

MANY GIFTS FOR SYRIANS AND ARMENIANS

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORLD WAR RELIEF FUND

During the month of June more than \$300,000 was contributed for the relief of starving people in western Asia to be distributed by the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief.

In this total are included several large gifts received by the committee within the past few days, among them were an additional \$15,000 from the National Armenian Union of America; \$20,000 each from Mr. E. S. and Mrs. S. V. Harkness; \$10,000 from the Boston committee; \$15,000 from an anonymous giver who had previously contributed nearly \$100,000, and \$10,000 donated by an Armenian woman whose brother, a prominent and wealthy merchant, gave this amount for her birthday. With this amount it was immediately forwarded to the American committee for distribution abroad.

ORGANIZE RELIEF WORK

The official report in regard to casualties follows:

LORD FRENCH REPORTS

Lord French reports that the total casualties reported by the police up to the present follow:

"Killed: Metropolitan area, men, 21; women, 4; children, 3; total, 24. Isle of Thanet, men, 1; women, 2; total, 3. Total killed, 27."

"Injured: Metropolitan area, men, 14; women, 29; children, 36; total, 139. Isle of Thanet, men, 1; children, 1; total, 2. Total injured, 141."

"One enemy machine, downed by the royal flying corps, fell into the sea off the mouth of the Thames."

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"One enemy machine, downed by the royal flying corps, fell into the sea off the mouth of the Thames."

THE OFFICIAL REPORT

The official report in regard to casualties follows:

LORD FRENCH REPORTS

Lord French reports that the total casualties reported by the police up to the present follow:

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"One enemy machine, downed

ASYLUM FOR THOSE WHO DELAY IN DRAWING MEN FOR NEW ARMY FAIL AT SUICIDE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 7.—The insane asylum looms here for any unfortunate who fails at an attempt to commit suicide.

Whenever an "attempted suicide" case is brought to the emergency hospital, a complaint is sworn out charging the person with insanity.

The would-be victim of self-destruction is taken to the county hospital and held under observation. If suicidal inclinations are not banished after a time, the patient is removed to the state Insane hospital.

This plan, suggested by Dr. John P. Gilmer, emergency hospital surgeon, has been in operation two months, and

it is understood that when a single number is taken from the jury wheel, the man in each district whose cards bear that number will be drafted. As each number is drawn approximately 30,000 men will be conscripted, or one from each exemption district.

Mess. Cards Go to Capital
BOSTON, July 7.—The work of copying the registration cards for the draft in this state has been completed by the force of clerks in the offices of Charles F. Gettlemen, director of military enrollment for Massachusetts. It is expected that the cards will be numbered and ready to be forwarded to Washington tonight.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY RUSSIANS

Gen. Brusiloff seems to have been arranging a surprise on the Russian front, judging from the reports from Petrograd today of violent fighting in progress in the Pinsk district.

Apparently the Austro-German attention has been centered on the Galician district, where Brusiloff's forces opened last Sunday and only last evening the German official report recorded the resumption of heavy attacks by the Russians.

There had been no mention in any of the official statements recently of

Continued to Page Six—First Section

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MAJ. GEN. SCOTT OFFERS RUMANIA HELP

JASSY, Rumania, July 7.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, with other military members of the American mission to Russia, has arrived here from the Russian front.

The Americans were welcomed formally at the house of parliament, where addresses of welcome were delivered by Premier Bratianu and other ministers.

In reply, Gen. Scott said that he had received from the Rumanian minister and the Rumanian general staff repeat concerning the safety of the Rumanian army, and that his mission would use all possible energy in order to see that these needs were satisfied.

PETROGRAD, July 7.—Eduard Root, head of the American mission to Russia, has donated 30,000 rubles (\$4500) to the soldiers of Moscow. He was formally thanked for the gift by the ministry.

Charles R. Crisp and John R. Mott of the mission attended the election of Berlin, in which M. Stanning, at Stockholm, was quoted as having said

the United States was vainly publishing

its peace aims and that its war

with Germany formerly was appointed by the emperor.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT WORK IN FRANCE

PARIS, July 7.—American troops are beginning work on the first section of the new wireless training camp. Eventually this camp will be able to accommodate several thousand pilots.

NO POTATOES IN GERMANY

LONDON, July 7.—Hamburg, Altona and presumably most of the other German cities will again have no potatoes in the coming week, as all available stocks begin to come in. It is also almost impossible to obtain adequate supplies of fresh vegetables, according to advices reaching London today from the continent.

30,000 POUNDS OF POTATOES DESTROYED BY NEW YORK HEALTH AUTHORITIES

NEW YORK, July 7.—Thirty thousand pounds of potatoes were destroyed here today by the health authorities with a result that a Florida shipper, unconnected with the disaster, suffered a speculative setback. When the tubers which were of exceptionally fine quality reached here from the south, the shipper ordered his commission agent to offer them off the market until higher prices prevailed. These did not materialize and when the shipper instructed that the potatoes be sold, health officers condemned them as rotten.

AMBASSADOR PAGE ACTS IN CRUGER CASE

ROME, July 7.—Despite the severity of the Italian law in its imposition of secrecy regarding all proceedings in the investigation of criminal cases, Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador, hopes to be able to induce the Italian authorities to grant Joseph W. Criggo, the New York police agent now in Italy, permission to see and question Alfredo Cocco, the slayer of Ruth Cruger.

Ambassador Page also is making every effort to obtain the extradition of Cocco, now existing between Italy and America to aid him.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Sunday for the north and middle Atlantic states are:

Occasional showers, temperature above normal but probably considerably cooler by the end of the week.

BRITISH ADVANCE

LONDON, July 7.—The British made an attack last night in Belgium south of Wytschaete. The war office announces that the British line was advanced slightly.

The local evening newspaper is the paper that reaches the home when the whole family is there to read it. The Sun flies this field in Lowell.

WARREN PERSHING

commands a troop of Omaha boys and girls who are proud to serve under him.

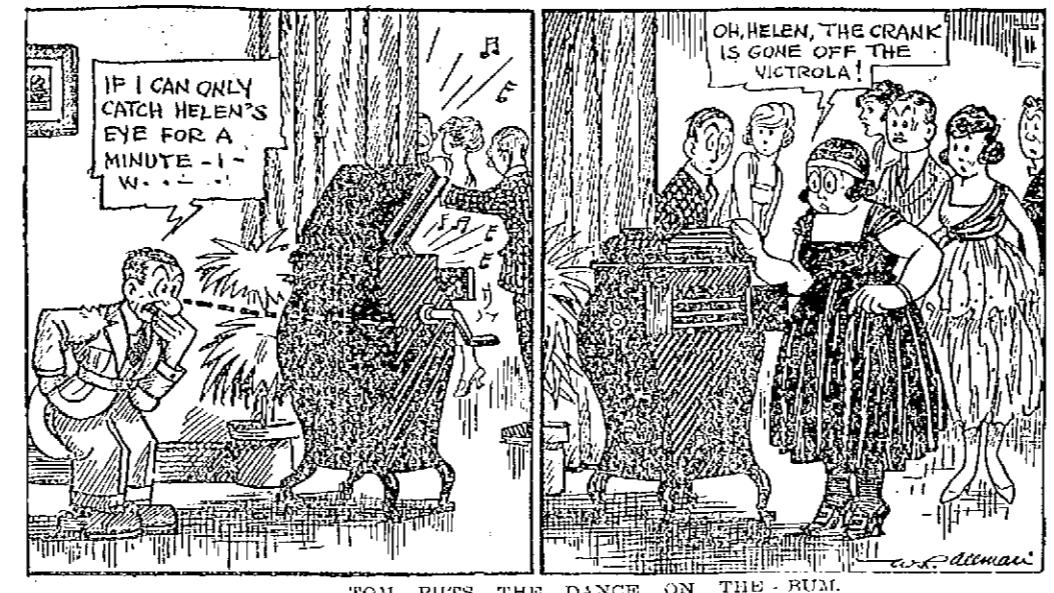
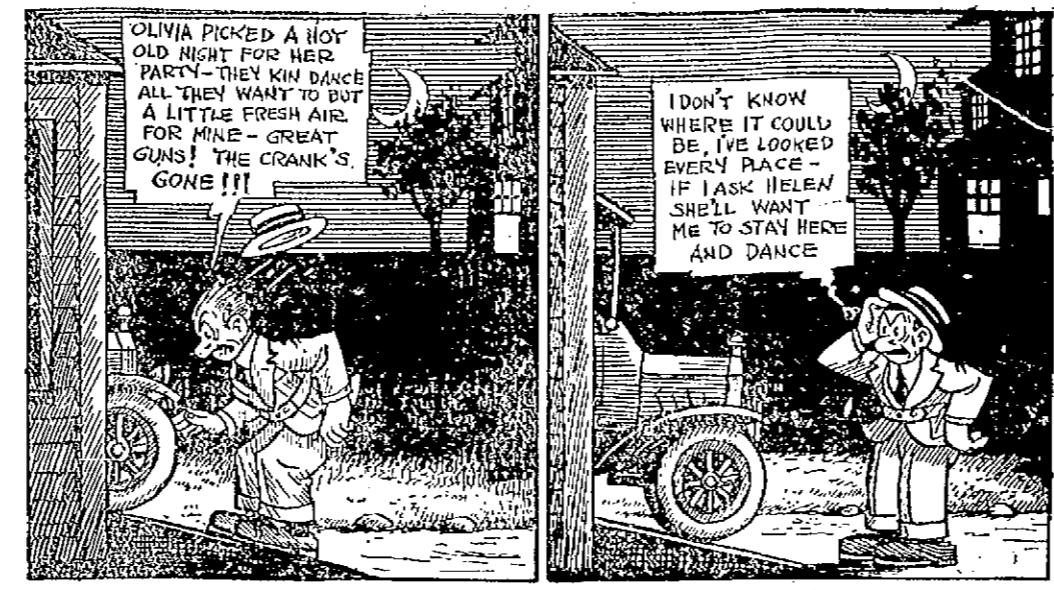
"If this war had only waited a couple of years father would have taken me to Europe with him," Warren declared. "If the war lasts long I'll be over there helping him lick the Germans. We'll lick 'em, too."

"If the war doesn't last, I'm going to West Point anyway."

"Gen." Pershing's "regiment" includes four boys and three girls. His "war office" consists of a camp chair brought back from the Pershing Mexican expedition, and a military trunk which serves as a desk.

Warren has always lived in a military atmosphere. His aunts, who have raised him since the death of his mother and sister in the San Francisco fire, use military terms in their conversation and insist on military discipline at home.

When he is not drilling his "troops," Warren works in his war garden.



TOM PUTS THE DANCE ON THE RUM.

CRITIC OF U. S. LOSES SOCIALISTIC BERTH

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—A despatch to the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts says Jenape Borgholz, editor of the Copenhagen Social Demokrat, has taken the place of T. Stauning, socialist minister without portfolio in the Danish cabinet, on the Scandinavian-Amer-Dutch socialist committee.

This will put an end to the parliamentary controversies here arising from T. Stauning's participation in the recent socialist conference at Stockholm.

T. Stauning's activities at Stockholm were objected to by the Danish conservatives, who considered his participation in the conference incongruous with his historical position in the Danish government. They demanded his removal from the cabinet recently, but Premier Zabieh agreed to accede to the request.

To Maurice P. Egan, United States minister of commerce, however, was reported in London despatches of June 20 as protesting to the Danish government against an interview in the Tagblatt of Berlin, in which M. Stauning at Stockholm was quoted as having said the United States was vainly publishing

its peace aims and that its war

was a war of capital, retarding peace instead of hastening it. The committee, from which M. Stauning was now announced as retiring, was active in promoting the Stockholm conference.

NO TRACE OF GIRL'S BODY
ST. JOHNSBURG, Vt., July 7.—No trace of the Bradshaw child's body had been found by searching parties at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Deputies and citizens, working over a wide area under direction of Sheriff Worthen, expected to continue the search during the afternoon, but it was said that they were without definite clues because of conductors of the train made by Miss Hulda and Mrs. Keastline.

County officials announced that the women would be formally charged with murder if the searchers brought in the body.

REDRAFTING OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT COTTON FUTURES TRANSACTIONS

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Re-drafting of the rules governing cotton futures to eliminate undue fluctuations in price was discussed at a conference today between department of agriculture officials and officers of the New York cotton exchange. The conference took up also suggestions made by the Commodity Commission for a co-operation of the two departments in dealing with American and British exchanges to stabilize international prices.

Old Town, Me., has the distinction of having two pairs of twins in the list of recruits for the regular army on one day last week. Henry and Louis Thibodeau and John and Thomas Gauvin are the boys.

Every profession and trade is represented in the roster of famous men produced in New England. Many of them are known throughout the world, and in Berlin, Conn., was born Emma Hard Willard, the great pioneer in the higher education of women.

The democratic religious denominations, the Congregational, the Baptist and the Unitarian, each founded on the principles of self-government and self-interpretation, were developed in New England.

To mention all the towns and cities in New England that are prominently associated with historical events would not be feasible except in a special booklet devoted to that purpose. There are over 500 such places chronicled in the book and identified on the map with red dots.

Boston has a rich heritage of historical men and events. Sixty-six distinct references are made in the booklet under the heading of New England's largest city, in the alphabetical order in which they are chronicled in the booklet. Canterbury, Conn., has the distinction of being the birthplace of the founder of one of Ohio's greatest cities, Cleveland, Gen. Moses Cleaveland, who, in 1796, made a survey and planned for the Revolutionary army in Canton and Boston. Lexington and South Braintree are also associated with his name. Central Falls, R. I., was prominent in King Philip's war.

HIGH IN HISTORIC SPOTS
Concord was the home of the Alcotts and Emerson, Thoreau and Hawthorne lived there. It was also the scene of conflict between British regulars and the Minutemen in 1775. Nathaniel Hale, born in Connecticut, Gen. James Montgomery Bailey, the "Danbury News-Man," lived in Danbury. Dedham is celebrated as being the home of the first free school, of which there are any records, supported by taxation. Dedham was thrice victim of Indian warfare.

Gen. William Hull, and Commodore Isaac Hull, heroes of the war of 1812, were born in Derby, Conn. Duxbury will forever be associated with the names of John Alden and Myles Standish. In East Windsor, Conn., was born in 1763, Jonathan Edwards, the great Puritan, noted for his doctrine of original sin.

He was the son of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Hartford is another city that is rich in historical shrines. Here was the Charter Oak, the tree in which Connecticut's charter was hidden. It was the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Dudley Warner and Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); Noah Webster, the lexicographer; John Fiske, the historian; and J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier.

Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the "Mountain" general, was born here. Lebanon, Conn., was the home of many of the statesmen and soldiers of Revolutionary days, among whom were "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, governor of Connecticut and close friend of Washington.

Longfellow, will be remembered throughout the United States for his play in the attack on the British in 1775. The Minute Man monument is located here. In Litchfield, Conn., bulletins were made from the statue of George III, which was torn down by Bowling Green, New York, citizens, and later replaced.

Lowell is the birthplace of J. A. M. Whistler, the artist, "Moll" Pitcher and Elbridge Gerry, the latter a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a governor of Massachusetts, and a vice president of the United States, who was born in Marblehead.

SIXTY PAGES IN BOOKLET
Daniel Webster made his home in Marshfield, N. H., a town in the hills of New Hampshire, but it was here that Webster known today as the home of Webster University, but it has many historic memorials. It was here that General Arnold, upon receiving news of Lexington, mustered on the green the gunners of which he was originally and again, and marched to Concord. It was also Arnold who burned the town of New London, Sept. 6, 1781; and it was here that Nathan Hale was teaching school when the Revolution broke out.

Newport, R. I., is the site of the old state house, a building of historical importance. Northampton was the home of Jonathan Edwards and the Dwight family. Pittsfield contains the Henry W. Longfellow house, and it was the summer home of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Plymouth is known as the landing-place of the Mayflower company, and it was here that the first Thanksgiving was celebrated, 1621. Providence besides being the place where Brown University was founded in 1764, has many historic sites.

Provincetown and Quincy are both prominent in the United States history. The latter is noted among other things as the place where the first railroad in the country was laid, 1827. It was built to transport the stone for the Bunker Hill monument. Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born in Quincy. Cyrus W. Field was born in Stockbridge, Mass.

Many others could be mentioned for the points of interest in the nation's pages of the booklet, events and persons on every one of its 60 pages that are familiar not only to the inhabitants of New England, but to the people of the rest of the country. The booklet will doubtless be found useful for reference purposes.

HISTORIC PLACES IN N. ENGLAND

Thousands of Persons Who Made Their Indelible Stamp On Character

Of This Country Were Born In the New England States

New England, as the birthplace of thousands of men and women who have made their indelible stamp upon the conscience and character of the whole United States, is so crowded with historic places, events and characters that few live within her borders are fully cognizant of their heritage. In this respect the New Englander may be likened to the native of New York whose country cousin can tell him more about the places of interest in that great metropolis than the native had ever suspected existed.

It is only when the places, events and persons of historic interest are chronicled in a compact booklet that the New Englander can obtain a full realization of the important part this section of the country has played in the development of the United States. Such a booklet has just been compiled by Herbert F. Sherwood, and is being distributed by the New Haven railroad.

It is entitled "Historic Places of New England." It contains 60 pages of closely typed records of historic men and events that are of interest to persons in other parts of the country. There are nearly 60 photographs of monuments and buildings that have a national as well as a local interest, and there is also a large map of the New England territory upon which are marked with red dots the cities and towns of particular interest that are described in the reading.

The booklet is really a compendium of the industrial, educational, historical, religious and literary development of New England. It is doubtful if there is a corresponding area in the United States. It is significant as the birthplace of the country within the borders of the first written constitution adopted by a people that ever organized a government.

The first public school maintained by Americans was established in England. These two facts alone would place New England upon an enviable pedestal, for it is upon the principles of constitutional government and free education that the United States has made democracy a success.

Many Famous Men

In literature New England has produced many of the brightest lights of the country, and names of Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Bryant, Aldrich, Whittier, Hawthorne and Bryant, all New Englanders, are known and revered wherever the English language is spoken. Among the greatest reformers in the country, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Harriet Beecher Stowe are well known as New Englanders. Morse, Goddard, Whitney and Howe are among the inventors.

In education the names of Stillman Dwight, Whitney and Elliot command the highest respectability. In science, John D. Bartram, the great pioneer in the higher education of women.

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JAMES PERSHING

teacher to the delight of his mother. "I left Laclede for a railroad job out west and had been gone a week when father turned the little country store that supported the family over to mother and left for St. Louis on a business trip.

"The night he left, a burglar broke into the store and dynamited the safe, nearly frightening mother to death. She telephoned John to hurry back.

"He was home again but a day, when he happened to pick up a local newspaper and read that there would be a competitive examination at Trenton, N. J., for entrance to West Point.

"Immediately he made up his mind to take the examination, and stuck to his determination in spite of the pleadings of mother.

"It was a happy day when the postman brought him a bit-important-looking letter from the government, announcing he had passed the test and was eligible for Uncle Sam's military academy."

"There has been considerable talk of Jimmie joining his famous brother in France."

"It's really too early to say anything about my going to France," he answered.

"There is one thing I am glad to talk about, though. It has been said this war might make a president, and that many may be my brother John."

LOWELL GOES AHEAD ANOTHER U.S. STEAMER SUNK BY U-BOAT

In the annual report on the statistics of manufactures for 1915 the following appears under the head of cities:

The year 1915 marks the advent of two newly incorporated cities, namely, Attleboro and Revere, thereby increasing the total number in the state to 55. Besides Boston, which forms a class by itself with product value in 1915 of \$271,969,462, there were eight cities in the state the output of whose manufacturing establishments in that year exceeded \$50,000,000. They are in order of importance as follows:

Worcester. Fall River.
Lawrence. Lowell.
Lynn. Cambridge.
New Bedford. Brockton.

These cities maintained the same relative industrial rank in 1915 as in 1914, except that Lowell advanced from eighth to seventh position, changing places with Cambridge, which was seventh in 1914. Of these municipalities, the city of Worcester outstripped all others, recording a product value of approximately one hundred millions of dollars (\$99,334,217). This, the record year in the history of manufacturers in this city, had its source in the output of the shoe and steel industries and the product of foundries and machine shops, for which there has been unprecedented demand during the past year. The percentage of gain over 1914 was practically one-fifth (19.9 per cent). Lawrence, third city in industrial importance, exhibits an increase over 1914 of more than \$8,000,000 in product value, the increase occurring principally in the woolen and worsted goods industry. A similar increase appears for Lowell, \$6,463,016, or 11.5 per cent, due, however, to increases in four industries. The other important textile cities, New Bedford, Fall River, and Providence, show an increase of \$6,575,000, or \$8,245,312, an increase of 5.6 per cent, and Fall River, which, although maintaining its relative position, sixth in 1915, exhibited a decline in product value amounting to \$1,995,533, or 3.1 per cent as compared with 1914, traceable to a diminished output in cotton goods, the totals for this industry being \$45,202,731 in 1915 as against \$49,516,027 in the previous year. Lynn and Brockton, centers of shoe interest, and fourth and ninth cities, respectively, in industrial importance, exhibited opposite tendencies. In the case of Lynn, a loss in total product value for the city, and a gain of one percent appears, and a considerable, though lesser, rate of decline in shoes, which industry suffered a loss in product value of \$2,976,735, or 9.9 per cent, as compared with 1914. Brockton, on the contrary, shows a gain of nearly 8 per cent both in the total value of product for the city, and in the output of both shoes, especially in the production of men's shoes, and the Allis of important war orders creating a situation entirely different from that of Lynn whose factories specialize in making shoes for women. The value of the output of the boot and shoe factories in Brockton was \$37,822,870 in 1915 as against \$34,829,170 in 1914. Having a limited city in importance in the state in the shoe industry, held fifth position industrially, and exhibits an increase over 1914 not only in boots and shoes, which registered advance from \$25,319,953 to \$26,189,453, but also for the city as a whole, the total product value advancing from \$42,400,246 to \$43,920,083, or 3.6 per cent.

STATE-WIDE LISTING OF COAL SUPPLIES BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

BOSTON, July 7.—The coal board of the state committee on public safety has begun a state-wide listing of coal supplies. Statistics are being compiled to show how much fuel is being used in the manufacturing centers and how much more will be needed during the next year.

The Sun is read daily in more homes in Lowell than any other newspaper.

B. Keith's

Today—Continuous Performance

God's Country AND THE Woman

A Wonderful Picture in Eight Great Acts

Hearst Pathé Weekly AND OTHERS

CANOBIE LAKE PARK

TODAY
SIX ACTS OF High Class Vaudeville
3.15 and 8.15 P. M.

TOMORROW
BAND CONCERT
3 to 5 P. M.
NASHUA MILITARY BAND
RALPH W. HOLT.....Director

FEATURE MOVING PICTURES
5 to 10 P. M.

LAKEVIEW

WEEK OF JULY 2nd
AFTERNOON AND EVENING

FREE ATTRACTION
TORRELLI'S DOG AND PONY CIRCUS

DANCING EATING BATHING SEASIDE

FITZGERALD TO GO ON INCREASE IN NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The American steamship Orleans of the Oriental Navigation company has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned, but all members of the armed Naval Guard were saved.

The state department, announcing the sinking yesterday, withheld the place and the time of the attack. As the first ship flying the American flag to brave a trans-Atlantic voyage after Germany announced her policy of relentless submarine warfare, the Orleans was given a great demonstration on her arrival at Bremen.

Members of the naval gun crew include William B. Crist, chief gunner's mate, Lynn, Mass., and Soame Ernest E. King, Rutland, Vt.; David M. McNamee, Claremont, N. H.; Edmund J. Norton, East Boston, Mass.

TEEN AMERICANS ON BOARD

NEW YORK, July 7.—The American steamship Orleans, sunk by a submarine, left here on June 18 with a cargo bound for a French port. She was commanded by Capt. D. Ward, master, and carried a crew of 20 men, of whom 10 were American citizens.

After Germany announced her unrestricted submarine warfare in February the Orleans was the first American steamship to arrive in France after long sailing. On June 20, the vessel, of 2,288 tons gross, the Orleans was formerly the Avelandia and later the Menantha, sailing under the Argentine flag.

Because of the scarcity of labor in the Indiana region, Indiana export leatherers are receiving \$10 to \$12 a day, while teachers are receiving \$3 a day.

"The people of Boston like decent public life and the decent conditions of public discussion which I will prove before I finish the discussion of Mr. Curley's record.

At present Mr. Curley must not be permitted to divert public attention by personal attack.

The "frothing of a certain person" in the characterization given by Mayor Curley yesterday to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's charge that the major in his determination to fight for the socialists has been guilty of treason.

"The only individual," he said, "anxious to suppress the truth or to restrain free speech is the one whose products, public or private, will not be used through scruples or exposure of the world."

"The speech on Boston common last evening was not directed against me personally, but was directed against the right to sit in the sun, to sit in the shade, and to have a view to sitting free speech in general, as a measure of personal protection from the truth, which in its nakedness is sometimes hideous, though necessary."

Both the colonel brought down on Mr. Gompers' shoulder his open left hand, which he had raised above his head. At this juncture many of the men on the platform leaped to their feet and there was a storm of hisses, cheers and "boos" from all parts of the house.

When Mr. Roosevelt could make himself heard above the din, he went on: "I will go to any extreme to bring justice to the laboring man, but when there is murder I will put him down."

Riots Explained

When the ex-president had finished, Mr. Gompers evidently deeply stirred, started to rise to make his stand, but was pushed back into his seat by those who sat near him, while Mayor Mitchell, who presided, pounded vigorously with his gavel in an effort to restore order.

Sixty minutes elapsed before it was possible to introduce Boris Bakhtemoff, the Russian ambassador, and continue the meeting. As the excitement subsided, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Gompers found themselves sitting side by side.

It was at the close of an address by Mr. Gompers that the colonel was received by Mayor Mitchell. Mr. Gompers had declared that many laboring men are in much the same positions as Russians under the old regime and read a telegram he said he had received last night from the president of the Federation of Labor of Russia.

This message purported to explain the origin of the East St. Louis riots. It asserted that instead of labor unions being responsible for them, they resulted from employers enticing negroes from the south to break the back of labor.

Roosevelt on the Iloilo

"There should be no apology for the infamous brutalities committed on the colored people of East St. Louis," declared Col. Roosevelt in beginning his vigorous denunciation of the riots.

"Justice is not a name; it has to be translated into action. How can we apologize for doing justice to all people when we must apologize for doing murder to the helpless?

"In the past we have listened to the same excuse from those in authority in old Russia for the fearful pogroms on the Jews. I will do anything to stop that except what is wrong.

"I care not a snap of my finger for the name of the labor unions, the drivers of the labor unions of Illinois. Let them be the fullest investigation into these murders."

It was at this point that the interruption came from Mr. Gompers. Mr. Roosevelt quickly apologized a little earlier in the evening from the text of his formal speech of welcome to the Russians to refer to the riots.

Statue American Name

"Before I greet the envoys of the new republic," he had said, "I wish to say a word to you in regard to something that has recently occurred inside our own boundaries."

"Before we speak of justice to others it behoves us to abide by our own boundaries. I refer to the race riot in East St. Louis, a race riot for which so far as we can see, there was no provocation for, and the Negroes, I understand, shall be with ruthless severity every power given them to punish those guilty of murder, whether committed by the whites against blacks or whether by blacks against whites."

"It is our duty to insist, first of all, on the restoration of order and law. On the restoration of order and law and order we must build the structure of justice." Mr. Roosevelt then welcomed the Russian commission.

Says He Made No Apology

Asked if he would make a statement when he was leaving the hall, Col. Roosevelt said: "I meant everything I said. I stand by it."

"How about the slap on Mr. Gompers' shoulder?"

"That wasn't a hard blow," the colonel replied. "It was only a gentle touch. I did that to emphasize my point. I have no personal grievance against Mr. Gompers."

When Mr. Gompers was asked to give his side of the controversy, he said:

"I was very much surprised and pained that the colonel acted as he did. He misunderstood me. I made no apology for the riot in the name of labor. I simply explained the situation as it had been reported to me.

"I repeat, I made no apology. Furthermore, I think the colonel could have received his charges for that was what they were until an investigation had determined the cause for the riot."

"But I know the colonel. He was only bluffing."

CHARLES WHITEHEAD HONORED

Charles Whitehead, who after 15 years of faithful service as receiver of the spinning department of the Gilkes mills at North Chelmsford, severed his connection with the company to enjoy a well earned rest, was yesterday the recipient of a large check from the company and a purse of gold from the overseers of the mills.

Mr. Whitehead, who is 72 years of age and who entered the employ of the United States Worsted Co. in 1883 as overseer of the spinning department in North Chelmsford, planned to end his resignation after bidding his helpers good-bye, he left the plant. He had no sooner left the building than he was recalled and after entering the office was presented a purse of gold on the part of the overseers of the plant, and a substantial check as a token of esteem and appreciation for services rendered to the company. Mr. Whitehead responded in a very pleasant manner and assured his listeners that he would always have a warm spot in his heart for his many friends at the Gilkes mills. He will make his home with one of his sons in Middlesex street.

The program for the band concert is as follows:

PICTOGRAPHS—COMEDY—OTHER PLAYS
Added Wednesday Matinee—"Patrila" with Mrs. Vernon Castle.
Continuous Performances.

KASINO THORNDIKE STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

Miss Lowell Beauty Contest

First Prize—A Diamond Ring or a large Loving Cup
Second Prize—Diamond Pendant or Wrist Watch
Third Prize—A Loving Cup

Contestants can have their photo taken at the Sackley or Cunningham studio. Contest open to any lady in Lowell.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 13, KASINO

Admission 25 Cents Free Dancing

Trolley and Boat Excursions

60c REVERE BEACH 60c \$1.10 Nantasket Beach

Through special trolley ride to Boston and thence by boat to Nantasket, where the above round trip includes admission to the famous Paragon Park. Tickets are good on all regular cars and boats. (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

For Tickets and Information apply at Local Office Bay State St., Ry. Co.

ROOSEVELT AND GOMPERS CLASH

Special to The Sun
STATE HOUSE, Boston, July 7.

Figures compiled by the Massachusetts highway commission show that for the first six months of the present year 112,851 automobiles were registered with the commission, this being an increase of 37,363 over the number registered during the first half of 1916, showing that the era of high prices has not been effective in retarding the motorizing habit.

A notable feature of the figures shows that both trucks and pleasure cars have participated in the increase, the trucks showing by far the greater gain as compared with last year. For the first six months of 1916 the number of business cars registered was 14,800, but for the same period of 1917 the number jumped to 21,974, an increase of slightly more than forty-eight per cent. Pleasure vehicles, however, increased from 50,655 in 1916 to 120,877 during the first six months of this year, an increase of only thirty per cent.

Another exceedingly interesting feature of the statistics compiled by the commission is the fact that the fees received from its automobile department increased from \$1,232,164.63 for the first half of 1916 to \$1,601,736.03, this gain figuring almost exactly the same percentage as shown by the increase in registrations, indicating that the public purchasing automobile largely increased numbers, but it is not displaying any tendency to purchase cheaper cars. Inasmuch as the fees for trucks remain practically stationary, it is obvious that the purchase of high-powered cars purchased this year is almost exactly the same as last.

Motorcycles, on the other hand, show an increase of 351 over last year, the figure being \$31,636 for 1917, a gain of less than one per cent.

These figures indicate that the wave of popularity of the automobile is subsiding.

That dealers are finding the automobile business profitable is indicated by the fact that 2,275 registration plates of manufacturers and dealers, while in 1916, during the same period, there were but 1,856 requests for such plates.

The number of original licenses issued this year, including both private and commercial, was 77,223, compared with 77,616 last year. Renewals of both classes of licenses have numbered 78,863, as compared with 53,562. The commission conducted 5,769 examinations of applicants for licenses, this being an increase of nearly sixty per cent over last year's figure, which was 55,882.

Roosevelt on the Iloilo

"There should be no apology for the infamous brutalities committed on the colored people of East St. Louis," declared Col. Roosevelt in beginning his vigorous denunciation of the riots.

"Justice is not a name; it has to be translated into action. How can we apologize for doing justice to all people when we must apologize for doing murder to the helpless?

"In the past we have listened to the same excuse from those in authority in old Russia for the fearful pogroms on the Jews. I will do anything to stop that except what is wrong.

"I care not a snap of my finger for the name of the labor unions, the drivers of the labor unions of Illinois. Let them be the full investigation into these murders."

It was at this point that the interruption came from Mr. Gompers. Mr. Roosevelt quickly apologized a little earlier in the evening from the text of his formal speech of welcome to the Russians to refer to the riots.

Statue American Name

"Before I greet the envoys of the new republic," he had said, "I wish to say a word to you in regard to something that has recently occurred inside our own boundaries."

"Before we speak of justice to others it behoves us to abide by our own boundaries. I refer to the race riot in East St. Louis, a race riot for which so far as we can see, there was no provocation for, and the Negroes, I understand, shall be with ruthless severity every power given them to punish those guilty of murder, whether committed by the whites against blacks or whether by blacks against whites."

"It is our duty to insist, first of all, on the restoration of order and law. On the restoration of order and law and order we must build the structure of justice." Mr. Roosevelt then welcomed the Russian commission.

Says He Made No Apology

Asked if he would make a statement when he was leaving the hall, Col. Roosevelt said: "I meant everything I said. I stand by it."

"How about the slap on Mr. Gompers' shoulder?"

"That wasn't a hard blow," the colonel replied. "It was only a gentle touch. I did that to emphasize my point. I have no personal grievance against Mr. Gompers."

When Mr. Gompers was asked to give his side of the controversy, he said:

"I was very much surprised and pained that the colonel acted as he did. He misunderstood me. I made no apology for the riot in the name of labor. I simply explained the situation as it had been reported to me.

"I repeat, I made no apology. Furthermore, I think the colonel could have received his charges for that was what they were until an investigation had determined the cause for the riot."

"But I know the colonel. He was only bluffing."

CHARLES WHITEHEAD HONORED

WOMEN ADMIT MURDER COMMITTEE TO CARE FOR LOWELL BATTERY

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 7.—Olive Bradshaw, a crippled child, was murdered because she was a brother to her father's housekeeper, Miss Etta May Hicks, according to admissions which the county authorities say they obtained yesterday from Miss Hicks and her chum and neighbor, Mrs. Alvin Keniston. The child, who was eight years old, had been missing since Thursday. Both women were locked up last night, and it was announced that formal charges would be drawn against them today.

The body of the girl has not yet been found, although it is alleged that one of the women said that it had been placed under a rock pile. A search of the rock pile failed to show any trace of the body.

According to State's Attorney John B. Campbell and County Sheriff Wilbert H. Worthen, both the women have agreed in the admission that Miss Hicks struck the girl with a club when Mrs. Keniston checked her.

Olive Bradshaw was the daughter of John M. Bradshaw, a house painter who lives on a hill farm in the outskirts of the city. Since the death of her husband, he has employed Miss Hicks to care for his house. A year ago the girl, his only child, suffered an attack of infantile paralysis which left her crippled. It is alleged that at the time of the girl's birth that the mother had a stroke of the palsy, and that a week ago she formed with Mrs. Keniston the plan of relieving herself of further trouble. When Bradshaw returned home, he found his daughter after spending the day in playing in his neighbor's barn. Miss Hicks is said to have told him that the child had strayed away and had become lost.

One of the neighbors, John Best, heard the children crying wild flowers outside the road in front of the Bradshaw house about 1:30 in the afternoon but after that all trace of her was lost.

Bradshaw immediately started a search of the hills and, accompanied by Miss Hicks and a score of farmers of the neighborhood, spent the night in a vain effort to find his child. Yesterday he notified the authorities that the recently recovered body, no formal charge would be made. If the body was found, Mr. Campbell said, the charge would be first degree murder.

Miss Hicks is 22 years of age while Mrs. Keniston is 35. The latter lives with her husband and brother on a farm adjoining that of Bradshaw.

The question of the disposition of the body appeared to puzzle the officials, but as the women are said to have made conflicting statements as to what was done with it. The sheriff said he had searched without results a rock pile where, according to one of the women, the body had been placed after it had been driven some distance across the country in a wagon. He declined to reveal the nature of the story told by the other woman in this connection. Other details of the alleged confession were also withheld.

Search for Body

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 7.—The police and county authorities resumed today the search for the body of little Olive Bradshaw. State's Attorney John B. Campbell and County Sheriff Wilbert H. Worthen announced last night that Miss Etta May Hicks and Mrs. Alvin Keniston had confessed that they had killed the eight-year-old girl by beating and choking her.

Examination of a rock pile where one of the women is alleged to have said the body was hidden has failed to reveal any trace of it. The other woman is said to have made a conflicting statement as to its disposition. Both women are in jail here.

Open an account in The Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank. Interest begins Saturday, July 7th.

LOWELL FOLKS ENTERTAIN AT FRAMINGHAM

The Lowell boys who are in camp at South Framingham and in fact most of the members of the Second and Third battalions of the Sixth regiment and several of the Ninth, who were made happy last evening for a couple of hours during which time they were entertained by Lowell talent in a varied program of vocal and instrumental selections and dancing.

In the early evening the "boys in khaki" gathered under the pines at Darling's grove near the camp and shortly afterward cheers burst forth as the occasion being the arrival of Mayor James E. O'Donnell. The chief executive of Lowell was given a real ovation and at the request of the soldiers he delivered a brief address, in which he complimented them for their fine appearance and he made them feel good by relating a few of the happenings at home.

The young and fortunate mistake that Lowell talent who were scheduled to entertain at 8 o'clock did not arrive on the grounds until shortly after 8 o'clock, but the delay and wait was soon forgotten, for during the next two hours we were something like a band.

Arthur E. Etcher pleased guily to a compliment cheering him with neglect to provide for his two minor children. Mrs. Etcher said that her husband would give her a few dollars when he got paid and later take it away from her. She has one child which is but seven weeks old. Etcher was given a suspended sentence of five months in the house of correction upon conviction that he had taken \$10 a week.

Armand Charlier and David Rooney were charged with unlawfully riding bicycles on the sidewalk in Woburn street. Patrolman John H. Clark testified that he made the arrests after receiving complaints from people who were forced to walk in the road in order not to be run down by the bicyclists. The court found both guilty and ordered each to pay a fine of \$5.

Anthony McCall, who several days ago was found guilty of the larceny of a bag and camera from an employee of the state library at Tewksbury, reappeared in court this morning and said that the letter with which he had written in order to get money to make restitution had not been answered. The court decided to continue the matter until next Tuesday in order to give the young man another chance to secure justice.

Joseph Savignac was arrested on a capias for neglecting to provide support for his wife, the latter stating that her husband had given her nothing for the past five weeks. He was given a suspended sentence of four months in the house of correction.

Karkon Dardarian pleaded guilty to disturbing the peace and was ordered to pay a fine of \$5. He got into a mixup with another man at the corner of Central and Tyler streets late night.

The case of Fred Necker charged with the larceny of \$100 in money and bed clothing, was continued until Thursday, and the case of Harvey Durrough and Denis F. Sullivan, charged with unlawfully having in their possession lottery tickets, was continued until July 20.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A request that stockades be built around all elevators in grain-growing districts as protection against enemy plots, was contained in a letter from Hermon J. Griffin, president of the Chicago board of trade, it was announced yesterday. A committee of the board has the matter under consideration.

One member of the board voted opposition, saying that the states would be more effective in the protection of elevators and "wave a red flag in the face of the Germans." He added that if plots to destroy foodstuffs exist the government should send troops to guard imperiled property.

ARTHUR L. ENO ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

219 Hildreth Bldg. 46 Merrick St.

The outstanding feature of the drill at the Westford street armory conducted by Battery C last evening was the announcement that Otto Flockmeyer had volunteered to organize a company of Lowell boys to man the look after the gun batteries in particular of the battery when it shall have entered actual service. The \$1000 or so raised at the cent ball conducted by the battery will pay for only the initial requirements of the unit, such as office supplies, furnishings, and the many other minor articles which the company must necessarily have. It will be no time before this sum dwindles away, and then the efforts of such a committee as Mr. Flockmeyer suggested last evening will be of great value. The officers and men of the battery will have no time to bother with the many petty details that are bound to come up as soon as they are sent into actual service. Their business will be to fight, or get ready to fight, and it is only fitting that the public at home should support them in this helpful manner.

Mr. Flockmeyer's interest in the battery is due to the fact that two of his sons, Oliver E. and Victor F. belong to the McGill battery which recently arrived in France.

Sergt. McDermott had not corralled any recruits for Co. M up to noon today, but nevertheless, he is still trying to recruit the boys who passed by the door of his recruiting work will be over seven men who were passed Thursday night left for Framingham yesterday.

At the regular army office this morning the officers were more jubilant than usual owing to the fact that their recruits had just arrived. Among the recent applicants at the station were Marcus F. Berenson, Nashua; Adelard A. Ettler, Haverhill, and Ralph R. Maurice, Lowell.

Four men were accepted at the naval station yesterday, and two this morning. The names of the sailors were Ezra Dowling, 2d state street; Rowland H. Horson, Lawrence; Walter F. Brown, 238 School street; Joseph Taylor, 46 Roberts street; William J. Gillis, Lawrence, and William A. White, 61 Central street.

The enlistment of White is interesting because of the fact that he was obliged to pay \$50 for his billets before he was accepted. And he did it with the best of spirits.

Col. Sweetser of the Sixth regiment

had ordered the third battalion of this unit to report to Ayer for guard duty at the cantonment there.

Another representative of the department of the dispensary came to say he had

communicated to Sheriff Worthen a suspicion that Miss Hicks might throw light on the mystery. It is said that the alleged admissions of Miss Hicks and the Keniston woman

are to have told him that the child had strayed away and had

become lost.

One of the neighbors, John Best, heard the children crying wild flowers outside the road in front of the Bradshaw house about 1:30 in the afternoon but after that all trace of her was lost.

Bradshaw immediately started a search of the hills and, accompanied by Miss Hicks and a score of farmers of the neighborhood, spent the night in a vain effort to find his child.

Yesterday he notified the authorities

that the recently recovered body,

no formal charge would be made.

If the body was found, Mr. Campbell said, the charge would be first degree murder.

Miss Hicks is 22 years of age while

Mrs. Keniston is 35. The latter lives

with her husband and brother on a

farm adjoining that of Bradshaw.

The question of the disposition of the body appeared to puzzle the officials, but as the women are said to have made conflicting statements as to what was done with it.

The sheriff said he had searched without results a rock pile where, according to one of the women, the body had been placed after it had been driven some distance across the country in a wagon.

He declined to reveal the nature of the story told by the other woman in this connection.

Other details of the alleged confession were also withheld.

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